

The Saturday Evening Post.

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CONDITIONS.

The Saturday Evening Post is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance—or THREE MONTHS at the end of the year.
No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.
Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.
A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]
SONG.—ELLEN.

When the hopes of our childhood are withered
And the visions of joy that once shone,
And the mind is with trouble oppress'd,
When faded the visions of joy that once shone,
To cheer with their lustre the breast;
How sweet the remembrance, oh then, to the soul,
That the hour of temptation is past,
That the wild gusts of passion we've learnt to control,
And we triumph in virtue at last!

When I think, dearest Ellen, there's nothing but
You
For which my soul wisheth to live,
When there's not a pleasure or joy I'd pursue,
But what thee and thy beauties can give,
Oh then do I bless thee, and bright as the smile
That illumines thy love-beaming eye,
Are the joys that arise my sad cares to beguile,
When you, my dear Ellen, are nigh.

For the darkness of grief has o'ershadow'd my
Heart,
And the hopes which I cherish'd are flown,
No more can the love which I bear you depart,
While my soul has a wish of its own;
To the charm that endears me to life darken'd
Hours,
Tis the star on my life's troubled sea,
And I shall own that misfortune o'erpowers,
Till it snatches thee, my Ellen, from me! D.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]
SONG.—Inscribed to Miss A.

Tune—Highland Mary.
The rosy orb of early day,
Is o'er the hill ascending,
And sweetly is the orient ray
With dewdrops brightly blending;
The playful breeze that sighs along,
Is teeming with emotion,
It brings the Robin's tender song,
In pleasing, fond devotion.

The willow sweetly scents the air,
A tribute to the morning,
The ivy too is rustling near,
The branching oak adorning;
On every bush, on every tree,
Are sun-beams dancing gaily,
But nothing has its charms for me,
While far away from Mary.

What happy strain now thrills along,
O'er hill and vale resounding,
It is the Robin's enchanting song,
With joy and love abounding;
And yet the cooing of the Dove,
To me is far more cheery,
It bears my heart to her I love,
To bonny, artless Mary.

Of all the maidens I have lov'd,
Sweet Mary is the dearest,
And would she deign my heart to prove,
She'd find it the sincerest.
From more till now, in hall or tower,
I see the lovely fairy,
And oft at silent midnight hour,
In dreams converse with Mary.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]
To M. J. R.

Damon has sung thy sister's praise,
Why should not I sing thine;
Thou pride thyself to write his lays,
Thy friendship dictates mine.
Oh may that gift which gold ne'er bought,
Still round our hearts entwined,
Then soon I'll find what long I've sought,
The day that calls thee mine—
That happy day when friends shall meet,
Our willing hands we'll join,
My love to thee I'll then repeat,
And thou that whisper thine.
Let me, 22, 1822.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]
To certain Love-sick Poets.

Ye puny drivellers quit that plaintive moan,
And cease to tease us with such pailty trash;
Ye exclaim—'Go let the muse alone,
And thou'lt be well served, she scorns the lash.'
So, pen a stanza to a lady's brow,
With backs well disciplin'd to cringe and curve;
Bequeath to her fustian gown and bow,
And then receive that scorn ye well deserve.
Ye would tell the public all your pains,
Ye vainglorious, who shame Apollo's hill,
The muse exclaims—'Away ye puling swains,
Take care a sugar-plumb, and fly the quill.'

Moral and Religious.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

HOPE.

Of all the passions, Hope is the most befriending. It stands opposed to despair, and was wisely ordained by Providence that the two should be associated, in order that the former might counteract the baleful influence of the latter.
Fortitude teaches us to bear with manly patience and resignation the various tribulations and misfortunes, incident to this our present state of mutability.—In the day of adversity, when despondency is about to take possession of the soul, and terror to darken the understanding, fortitude begins her empire and shields it from their deleterious influence.

Love, though often capricious and variable, may for a while excite in our minds sensations of delectableness, and when its object is virtue, the happiness which it induces is proportional to its fervidity.—But, Hope; though we are assailed by misfortunes, visited by sickness, or surrounded by perils, is always our kindly companion, ready to administer the balm of consolation, and by strengthening our confidence and assisting our fortitude, sometimes qualifies us to bear up against them all, and happily lands us on the peaceful shores of deliverance.

It is Hope that cheers and irradiates the dreary path of life, that dispels the gloom of dejection by which it is frequently obscured, and brightens the prospects of futurity.—It sinks the afflicting scenes, disappointments and disquietudes, with which the world is replete, into a state of happy forgetfulness, and delights the mind with the prospect of approaching felicity.

Let us then in our journey through this vale of tears, abiding under the fostering influence of religion, while Hope pictures to our view the blessings which will hereafter reward the righteous, endeavour so to direct our course and regulate our conduct that when we come to lay down the burden of weary life, we may be able to indulge in the retrospect of a life spent in the exercise of benevolence and the practice of righteousness, and realize in our minds the evidence of a blissful eternity.

JUVENIS.

If, says Dr. Colton, those alone who "sowed the wind did reap the whirlwind," it would be well.—But, the mischief is, that the blindness of bigotry, the madness of ambition, and the miscalculations of diplomacy, seek their victims principally amongst the innocent and the unoffending. The cottage is sure to suffer for the very error of the court, the cabinet, or the camp. When error sits in the seat of power and authority, and is generated in high places, it may be compared to the torrent, which originates in the mountain, but commits its devastation in the valley.

Every man should mind his own business; for he who torments himself with other people's good or ill fortune, will never be at rest.

If we consider how much the comfort or the uneasiness of all around us depends on the state of our temper, we should surely endeavour to render it sweet and accommodating.

Gratitude is a delightful emotion. The grateful heart at once performs its duty and endears itself to others.

MICHAEL BURN.

Among the numerous Islands in Casco Bay, there are few indeed which at present contain more than a single dwelling; yet a century ago the traveller would have been cheered with the mingled hum of business and of pleasure; and could have rested beneath many a hospitable roof, the ruins of which are now scarcely visible. They were formerly inhabited by fishermen; but on account of the frequent attacks of Indians, these were abandoned, and being of slight materials, soon sunk into decay. Near one of these ruins and not far from Diamond Cove, is the grave of Michael Burn—an occurrence while he resided there should rescue his name from oblivion.

One evening as he sat at the door of his hut, listening to the waves which broke on the rocks that surrounded him, his dog, who was lying at his feet, suddenly sprang up and darting towards a projecting cliff, plunged into the water. The fisherman, presuming from his earnest manner that something had attracted his attention, hastened to the spot from which his animal had leaped, but the night was too dark to discover either the dog or the object of his pursuit, and the murmur of the waves prevented ascertaining even his direction.

Having for some time awaited his return in vain, and supposing at last he was in the fruitless chase of some seals which frequently made their appearance, he retired. Scarcely however, had he sought his pillow, when the well known bark and scratching at the door announced not only his return, but anxiety for his master's presence. He opened the door; the dog whined, pulled him gently as if wishing him to follow, and suddenly left him.—Having lighted his lantern he left the hut, the dog by his barking directing the path; but on approaching the shore, judge his surprise to find by his faithful animal a

human being to all appearance a corpse. It was evident that the dog had just drawn him from the water, but there was no mark of violence on his person. He opened his waistcoat—the body was yet warm; and filled with the hope of restoring animation, he bore it to his hut. In a short time the stranger gave signs of returning life, and by the next morning he was able to converse with his generous preserver.

You probably recollect, said the stranger, of seeing yesterday a vessel near your harbour. In that vessel it was my misfortune to have been a passenger; heaven grant the loved being I have left there has not fallen a victim to perfidy and ingratitude. I am a native of America, but have resided in France, where I acquired a considerable fortune. Desirous of spending my last days in the land of my fathers, I converted my property into specie, and with a young and adored wife embarked in this vessel.—The master and crew I loaded with presents, but this only served to increase their rapacity. I had no fears of other for my life or property. Last night their diabolical plans for the destruction of both were put into execution. I was alone on the quarter deck when a deep groan caused me to turn, I beheld one of the passengers struck down with an axe as he was approaching to join me. The ruffians with horrid yells rushed forward to secure a second victim; but though nearly overpowered by my sensations, I was enabled to reach the taffrail, and dropped into the sea.

The darkness of the night, the presumption that I could not reach land, and above all the work of death which was still unfinished, prevented pursuit, and I made an effort to float, trusting to Providence for my guide. But what was life? The being for whom I wished to live was deserted at the moment she most needed my assistance. The shrieks of the dying broke upon my ear, and I fancied I could distinguish the voice of my wife imploring mercy. The thought was agony. Three times I attempted to gain the ship, but vain, she was fast receding; at last, regardless of my fate I murmured at the being that upheld me, I desired death and ceased my exertions in order to hasten its approach. From that moment till I revived at your dwelling, reason left me. The humane fisherman did all he could to comfort the helpless sufferer. The consolations of religion were freely offered and he taught him submission to the divine will, to him from whom he had already received such manifold mercies. I have no doubt, however, but they will soon land in the vicinity to divide their plunder, and let us indulge the hope that these outcasts from society will be brought to justice, and restored to the partner of your bosom.

Animated with this idea, the fisherman rose and approached the window, and as he anticipated, the vessel was distinctly seen standing in for the shore. Not a moment was to be lost. Raising the stranger in his arms, he carried him to his skiff, and rowing round a steep bluff which screened them from observation, he placed him in a cave, retired and secured. He then hastened to some huts a few miles distant, informed the inhabitants of the bloody transactions of the past night, and conjured them if they were not destitute of courage and humanity, to aid in boarding the vessel which was at anchor. A small but determined band was immediately collected, and under the direction of the fisherman they advanced with caution towards his humble dwelling. Providence smiled upon their endeavours. They crept to the brow of a crag, beneath which the pirates were seated, dividing the money of the stranger, and watching their opportunity, sprang upon them. The confusion of guilt, and above all, the intoxicating draught, rendered them an easy conquest, and they were carefully secured to await the punishment due to their crimes. The fisherman and his comrades then rowed off for the vessel, and tears of joy bedewed his weather-beaten face on finding that the wife of his guest remained uninjured. When he descended into the cabin, she at first seemed unconscious of his approach, so much had her senses been overpowered by the late scenes of horror. When at length she awoke from the stupor in which she had found her, she informed him that she remained the only survivor of those who had taken passage in the vessel; and O! she exclaimed, that I could share their fate. To me far more welcome the watery grave of my husband than what I hourly fear, the embrace of his murderer. For some moments the tears of the fair and disconsolate mourner unmannered our generous fisherman; but at length collecting herself, he bid her not despair, that the objects of her terror were beyond the power of the sea, and that though separated from the one whom she loved she should never want a protector while he had a single arm to raise in her defence. But, he continued, perhaps your husband may still be living. Some of the passengers have been picked up severely wounded indeed, but not beyond recovery: at last he gradually unfolded to her the happiness that was in store. But with all his caution, nature sunk under excess of emotion; and he trembled lest all his labours should have been bestowed in vain. Their joy at meeting no pen can adequately describe. Suffice it to say that after kneeling to that Being who had restored them as it were to life, their first care was the welfare

of the fisherman. A sum sufficient to render him independent was immediately bestowed, and the only return they requested was that they might retain the dog who had been so instrumental in producing this joyous meeting. But here the fisherman pleaded in turn. He said that his reward had been greater than his labours deserved, or his heart desired. He hoped they would not charge him with ingratitude; but the dog he said, patting him on the face, had been his only companion during the long and dreary winters he had passed among those rocks—that there was no other living creature whom he could call friend—and in fine, rather than part with one so faithful, he would return their bounty; preferring his hut, his poverty and his dog, to wealth and solitude. You shall not part, said the stranger, and sorry I am to have given a moment's pain to a heart so feeling. Take this, said he, presenting a large addition to his former donation; and if it be more than sufficient for your own wants, I know it will be employed as all wealth ought to be—in alleviating the distresses of your fellow beings.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]
THE OBSERVER—No. 1.

"I am a mere spectator of other men's fortunes, and how they play their parts."
Burton.
Freed from the shackles of a busy world, with all the cares and perplexities which are its necessary concomitants, I sat myself down to partake of that "otium cum dignitate," which should be the recompense of every one, who has been a slave to its drudgery. I then resolved to note down some of the principal motives, by which the inhabitants of this flourishing metropolis are governed; what incentives to virtue, what temptations to vice. And here a wide field opens to view, for the consideration of each of the respective occupations which they are engaged in.

First then, the politician, whose sole aim is to advance the interests of the party to which he is attached. Disregarding the mild reasoning of others, he furiously advances his arguments by calumniating those of his opponents. So devoted is he to his cause, that for the purpose of maintaining it, he sacrifices every principle of honesty and virtue. When the combat for preference is over, we find him lurking in the back ground, wishing to retrace the steps which, by his folly, he had so hastily trodden. This presents to us, a deplorable picture of the excesses to which party spirit is carried. How much better would it be, and how much more consonant with reason, if political discussions were carried on with mildness of sentiment, the true characteristic of a republican form of government.—But this will never happen, as long as the reins are entrusted to the hands of men whose interest hurries them away from principle.

The Orator next claims a conspicuous station in the field of republicanism. It was the opinion of ancient philosophers, that oratory had very beneficial consequences on the minds of a free people, to excite them to a proper direction of the power vested in their hands. This was very necessary in those days; for the people did not engage themselves in the affairs of government, and their minds became thereby careless to its operations. Hence it was incumbent that some men should arise to stir them up, and hold forth, what things were necessary, to preserve the purity of its principles. In this enlightened age, it is not so. Every man is sensible of his own power, and concludes it a duty devolving on him, to interest himself of what measures are taken in its functions. Oratory thereby has languished into almost nothing; and, if we except that practised at the Bar, we will not perceive a single proficient in Popular Eloquence. I esteem it to be a very necessary ingredient of refined civilization. It shows that spirit of emulation, among literary characters, which doubtless adds to the increasing reputation of our country. Debating Societies tend in a very great measure, to prepare the mind for this accomplishment; and when they are so highly recommended by that unrivalled rhetorician, Dr. Blair, a due encouragement from us, would be the proper means of increasing, and disseminating it.

OBSERVATOR.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

Answers to several Comendrams.
1. Addison. Martha.
2. Milton. Alexia.
3. Dryden. James.
4. Thomson. Jeanier.
5. Pope. Martha.
6. Shakspeare. James.
7. Akenside. Margaret.
German Town Road, Jan. 26.

AN HONOURABLE EXAMPLE.

The editors of the New-York Statesman and Evening Advertiser, a new paper recently commenced in the city of New-York, in their introductory address, declare—"They will not descend to any unfair competition; while they will endeavour to make their journal, in all respects, equal to the other papers in the city, they will not underrate their labours, nor solicit patronage at reduced prices." Were proprietors of newspaper establishments invariably to act on these honourable principles, instead of seeking to injure others by undervaluing their own labours, the business would not be so miserably unprofitable as it is. Few who take papers are unwilling to pay a reasonable equivalent; but it is not to be supposed, that the great body of those who whose support these establishments depend, know the actual expense attending the business, or how near the demands upon the printer, for paper, ink, rent, journeymen's wages, &c. &c. come to absorbing the whole revenue derived from his subscriptions and advertisements. And it is often inferred, from the circumstance that some distribute their papers at very reduced prices, that those who still keep up the old standard are intent upon realizing immense profits, when the fact, among printers at least, is notorious, that even those prices scarcely afford a compensation.

WHIMSICAL ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is related of a Galloway Clergyman, who was much celebrated among his contemporaries for his wit and humour, and who is even supposed by some to have been the author of "Mary's Dream," a ballad, which, brief and unpretending as it is, probably opens more beautifully than any poem in the English language, and which, in the absence of almost every other proof of literary excellence, has long been celebrated to the name of Lowry.—From this individual's manner to the margin of the Dece, was only a step, and many a time and oft, when tired with study or fatigued by business, he found it delightfully refreshing to sport amidst its waters, exclaiming with the poet:
Life owns in every pause the freshening power,
And one short shudder warms through many an hour.

On one of these occasions, the bathers had no sooner regained the green sward, than he observed to his astonishment, that his clothes were completely covered with a swarm of bees, which, assisted by the warm weather, and without once dreaming of the theories of Malins, had emigrated from a neighbouring hive, on finding that population had reached its utmost limit in their own native territory.

Poets are said to be naturally fond of bees; yet no man, we believe, carries his admiration of these insects so far as to allow them to bivouac on his coat and small clothes—particularly when he is himself in want of such accommodations.—At least so felt the minister of—Unwilling to remain longer in the water, and yet afraid to provoke the hostility of the angry insects, he made several timid efforts to regain his property, but the winged phalanx was every where on the alert, and he only escaped from a thorough stinging by plunging repeatedly into the Dece. In this dilemma he betook himself a little longer to the exercise of swimming, in the hope that some kind neighbour would pass by, and either furnish him with a new suit of clothes, or dislodge the enemy from the old one. But in the hope he was disappointed—the time was wearing away—the water was getting warmer, and he appeared to have nothing for it but to run home with all his might; yet even this was a disagreeable alternative.—The distance was not considerable, but still he might be seen—might be met on the way, and what would his parishioners think, if they were told that their Minister was observed scampering through the fields, in a state of nudity? These were puzzling reflections, but necessity has no law, and at last the eccentric parson fairly broke from his confinement at all hazards.

Taking the most circuitous routes, he bounded over the sward with the agility of a young savage, and in despite of thorns and prickles, cleared bushes and hedges like a first rate hunter. At this rate he arrived within a few paces of his own door unnoticed and unknown; but here two or three individuals, employed in carrying clothes to the bleaching green, became terribly alarmed at the unwonted apparition of a naked man. In an instant, down went hand-barrow, tub and watering pan, and nimble as his reverence was, he was fully outrun by those he was so anxious to avoid, but whom he now appeared to be pursuing. "Preserve me! preserve me! Saw ye ever the like of that? Whaur's the body runnin? He's mad! he's mad! Open the door! O, open the door, or we'll drap down wi' perfect fear!" were the only sounds that saluted his ears; but if it was bad to advance, to retreat would have been still worse; and the worthy parson bolted in at the maine door, and hurried to his bed-room, in defiance of every obstacle. Here he had leisure to reflect on this singular adventure; and here he determined never again to venture into the Dece, without taking precautions against the intrusion of the bees.

[Dumfries Courier.]

MARRIAGE.

The Romans not only rewarded those who married, but decreed penalties against men who remained in a state of celibacy.—Fines were first levied on unmarried men about the year of Rome 550; and when pecuniary forfeitures failed to ensure their obedience to those conubial edicts, their contumacious neglect of the fair sex was punished by degradation from their tribe. Celibacy, continued, however to gain ground in Rome; and to counteract its effects we find that, in the year 918 from the foundation of the city, the censor's had recourse to the extraordinary measure of obliging all the young unmarried men to pledge themselves on oath to marry within a certain time. In Babylon, an auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually. The virgins of marriageable age in every district were assembled on a certain day of every year. The most beautiful were first put up, and the man who made the largest sum of money gained possession of her, the second in personal appearance followed, and the purchasers gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depth of their purses. When all the beautiful virgins were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least, and in this manner the money arising from the sale of the handsome women, served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks, or had any other fault or imperfection.

THE OLIO.

"Variety is the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

I—and—U.

In 1759 Dr. Hill addressed a petition "to David Garrick, Esq. in behalf of the letter I, and sisters," charging Garrick with pronouncing some words containing the letter I, as if it were U—in *firm, virtue, &c.*—The following admirable answer was given by Mr. G. to the petition:

"Dr. Hill, upon his petition in favour of the letter I and others.

If 'tis true, as you say, that I've injured a letter, I'll change my notes soon, as I hope, for the better; May the just rights of letters, as well as of men, Hereafter be fixed by the tongue and the pen; Most devoutly I wish they may both have their due, And that I may be never mistaken for U!"

A hit at the Faculty.—One of the sons of Esculapius seems to have been favoured with a presentiment of the success of his practice.—With all imaginable gravity he informs the public in his advertisement, that he has "removed from his old station to a place nearer the church yard, for the accommodation of his patients."

SEVERE PENITENT.—The late Counsellor Coldbeck, of the Irish bar, who drugged in his profession till he was near eighty, being king's counsel, frequently went the circuit as judge of assize, when any of the twelve judges were prevented by illness. On one of these occasions a fellow was convicted before him, at Wexford, for bigamy; when the learned counsel came to pass sentence upon the nature of his iniquitous crime, added "The only punishment which the law authorizes me to inflict is, that you be transported to parts beyond the seas, for the term of seven years; but if I had my will, you should not escape with so mild a punishment, for I would sentence you for the term of your natural life—to live in the same house with both—your wives."

Dr. Moore (author of Zeluco) used to say that, "At least two-thirds of a physician's fees were for imaginary complaints."—Among several instances of this nature, he mentions one of a clothier, who, after long drinking the Bath waters, took it into his head to try the Bristol hot wells. Previous, however, to his setting off, he requested the physician to favour him with a letter, stating his case to any other brother. This done, the patient got into a chaise and started. After proceeding about half way, he felt an itch to pry into the contents of the letter, when the following words presented themselves:—Dear sir, the bearer is a fat Wiltshire clothier; make the most of him." It is unnecessary to add, that his cure was at the moment effected, as he ordered the chaise to return, and immediately proceeded home.

Many years ago in Cincinnati, a certain justice was called to jail to liberate a worthless debtor by taking his oath that he was not worth five pounds. "Well Johnny," said the justice as he entered, "can you swear you are not worth five pounds, and never will be?" "Why," answered the other, rather chagrined at the question, "I can swear I am not worth that sum at present." "Well, well," replied the justice, "I can swear the rest—so step forward Johnny."

Fracture of the thigh.—For this inconvenience Hippocrates prescribes thus:—"In a fracture of the thigh, the extension ought to be particularly great, the muscles being so strong, that, notwithstanding the effect of the bandages, their contraction is apt to shorten the reason to apprehend it; I would advise the patient to suffer the other thigh to be broken also, in order to have them of one length."

In Congress there are two Kings, one Noble, one Knight, and one Sergeant—one Archer, one Steward, one Cook, one Butler, one Sawyer, two Taylors, four Barbers, four Smiths—one Farmer, and two Walkers—one Wolf, one Parrot, one Hawk, one Woodcock, and one Swan—one Cannon, one Bull, two Reeds, one Key, one Pitcher, besides some White Long Hairs—some Sterling White Wood—Rich Chambers—Brown Mills, a Little Hill or so, and two or three More.

Absence destroys weak passions, but increases strong ones, as the wind extinguishes a candle but blows up a fire.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

Being lately in company with some pretenders to mensuration, I said, that I could tell how many acres of land I could see, by looking around me, provided I was upon an eminence 90 feet above the earth's surface, with nothing to impede the sight, except the convexity of the earth; allowing it to be a perfect sphere, whose radius is 3983 miles. Now these pretenders would not believe me, on my word only, thinking the thing impossible; I therefore propose it as a question to be solved by some of your ingenious correspondents. A Subscriber.

HARDWARE.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. may be constantly obtained at moderate terms, by Storekeepers and others, for cash or credit, at the subscriber's store, No. 57 Market, third door below Second street.

THOMAS SHIPLEY.

Jan. 12—6m

Hamilton Village Inn.

ROBERT SHAW, Victualler, respectfully informs his friends and the public, and brother Storekeepers, that he has taken the above Establishment for the accommodation of those who may honour him with their custom. Good and sufficient Beds for Ladies, together with Pens for Sheep, and accommodations for Drivers, Farmers, Waggoners, &c.

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription,

H. KAINH.
ΔΙΑΚΗΚΗ.

THE NEW TESTAMENT, in Greek and English; the Greek according to Griesbach, the English upon the basis of the London fourth edition of the Improved Version—with an attempt to further improvement from the translations of Campbell, Wakefield, Scarlett, and Macknight.—By ADAM KNEELAND, Minister of the first Independent Church of Christ called Universalist, in Philadelphia.

A Prospectus, exhibiting a specimen of the work, may be seen at No. 9 North Second street, and also at the principal Book-stores in the city; where subscriptions for the Greek and English Testament will be received.

Jan. 26—4f

S. Page & C. P. Lisle,

BROKERS, SCHIFFERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or country—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission; Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' Books posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout; Writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had on good security; and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Twenty five cents charged for an entry.

Jan. 12—6m

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dyeing French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Satins, Velvets, &c., Sewing Silks, Ribbons, &c., and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazines, Bombazines, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Watered Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favor him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Jan. 12—6m

THE CELEBRATED

CEYLON TOOTH POWDER.

THE recipe for this excellent Dentifrice was sent by a gentleman in the East Indies to his friend in England, where it is universally used and highly approved, being a preventative of the TOOTH-ACHE. It purifies and sweetens the Breath; causes the Teeth to be a beautiful white; improves the enamel and strengthens the Gums. Very few have been known to have the Tooth-ache, or Rheumatism in the Gums, who have constantly used it. For sale by THOMAS S. ANNESS, Sole Agent for the proprietor, No. 141 Chesnut street.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Also a choice assortment of PERFUMERY.

Jan. 12—6m

VENETIAN BLINDS,

MADE, painted, and fitted up in the best possible manner, at the Columbian Shade Manufactory, No. 104, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, cheap for cash, or in exchange for Merchandise. As the subscriber devotes the whole of his time to this business, he flatters himself that he can give better satisfaction to his employers than those who are involved in a labyrinth of professions.—Orders from any part of the country executed with fidelity and despatch, by the public's faithful servant,

JOHN YATMAN.

Jan. 12—6m

BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved.

BENNETT & WALTON, No. 37 Market street, Philadelphia, propose to publish by subscription, BROOKES'S GENERAL GAZETTEER IMPROVED; or a new and compendious Geographical Dictionary, containing a description of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Ports, Seas, Harbours, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Capes, &c. in the known World; with the Government, Customs, Manners and Religion of the Inhabitants; the Extent, Boundaries, and Natural Productions of each Country; the Trade, Manufactures, and Curiosities of the Cities and Towns; the Longitude, Latitude, Bearings, and Distances in English Miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished; including the Constitution of the United States, the Ordinance of 1787, and the Constitutions of the respective States. Together with a succinct Account of at least, fifteen hundred Cities, Towns, and Villages in America, more than has appeared in any foreign Edition of the same Work; in which the numerous mistakes and deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this Country, are corrected and supplied; illustrated by a neat coloured Map of the United States. Originally written by R. Brookes, M. D. The third American, from the London edition of 1819, with additions and improvements by William Darby, member of the New York Historical Society; author of a Map and Statistical Account of Louisiana; Emigrant's Guide; and a Tour from New-York to Detroit.

In order to render this edition in a particular manner valuable to an American reader, the publishers have employed William Darby of this city as an editor, to collect and insert the names of such remarkable places in this Continent, adjacent Islands, and elsewhere, as have not hitherto found a place in any G-zetteer extant; to remedy such articles as are either erroneously or defectively stated, in the original work; and in fine, as far as practicable, to comprise all the names of places worthy of notice in the world.

So many changes have taken place in Europe in the course of the last eight or ten years, as to render necessary a careful digest of the present limits of most states in that quarter of the world.

It must be obvious that in an age of active enterprise, discoveries, improvements and changes in objects of Geographical Science, will be so rapid, and unceasing in their operations, as in a few years, to render defective or obsolete any System of Geography, however perfect it may be at the time of publication. It must also be more than apparent, that the correctness of these observations apply with particular force to America; in one section of which, a widely extended revolution is daily developing, as objects of Geographical and Historical record, names of places, very imperfectly or entirely unknown to science, previous to the occurrence of the events, which have given them a title to literary attention; and in another quarter, the energies of a free and enterprising people are effecting revolutions on the face of nature, with a celerity and an extent which has no parallel in the progress of human affairs.

The publishers deem this a propitious period to issue the intended publication. The census of the United States taken for 1820, from the various objects of statistical enquiry, embraced in its details, will give a high degree of interest to any portable work of reference in which they are included, and being now completed, enables the editors to put the Gazetteer to press without delay.

No comment can be necessary to elucidate the advantages which must be comprised in a portable volume, in which will be concentrated the proposed improvements and additions.

TERMS.

The work to be comprised in one 8vo. volume of about 900 pages, printed on good paper, and to be illustrated by a new and more coloured map of the United States, projected and engraved for the express purpose, to contain the political subdivisions, made up to the period of publication.

Price, neatly bound, Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable on delivery.

Jan. 16—4f

P. CANFIELD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an Office at No. 127 CHESNUT STREET, in this city, for the purpose of transacting the Lottery and Exchange business, and solicits their patronage.

By authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

TENTH CLASS.

ARCHIBALD MINTYRE, Manager.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to superintend the drawing, viz.—

George Latimer, Isaac Worrell, Thomas Leiper, Andrew Pettit, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs.

10,000 DOLLARS,

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Prize	of	is	\$10,000
1	of	\$10,000	is
2	of	5,000	is
10	of	1,000	is
20	of	500	is
100	of	100	is
100	of	50	is
500	of	20	is
5000	of	6	is

7033 Prizes. \$100,000

12,967 Blanks.

20,000 Tickets. \$5

Tickets will be sold at the scheme price, for cash, until the 7th inst. On that day they will be advanced to \$5.50 each, shares in proportion, and will soon be advanced to \$6 each.

Prizes and Blanks to be drawn. The drawing will positively commence on Wednesday, the 17th of April next.

All the Prizes floating from the commencement of the drawing, except one of the \$5,000 Prizes, which will be put in the wheel when 6,000 Tickets are drawn, and the \$10,000 Prize when 12,000 Tickets are drawn, and the first 2,500 blanks will be entitled to \$6 each.

Tickets and Shares for sale at

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office,

No. 127, CHESNUT STREET,

Nearly opposite and between the Post-Office and United States Bank.

The CASH will be paid for all Prizes sold at the above Office, as soon as drawn. Orders, (post paid) thankfully received and promptly attended to.—And Clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms. The original of all Shares Tickets, sold at the above Office, will be deposited in the hands of the Manager for the security of the Purchaser.

I hereby certify that I have received from P. Canfield, agreeably to his request, Six Hundred Tickets, of the following numbers, viz.:

1691 to 1420 inclusive 10,471 to 10,500

5771 2693 11,726 17,765

3501 3330 12,151 12,180

3501 4340 13,241 13,260

5601 5630 14,101 14,130

5881 6000 15,101 15,130

6101 6140 16,201 16,230

7501 7630 17,151 17,175

8471 8500 18,231 18,260

9251 9280 19,271 19,300

In the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Tenth Class, which I am informed he has shared, and which I am to hold for the security of the purchasers until the shares of those that may be prizes, are paid by him, and have deposited them in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank for safe keeping.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1821.

ARCHIBALD MINTYRE, Manager.

Jan. 5—4f

SILVERIA & BROWNE,

WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND TAYLORS, No. 83 North Second street, most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they will furnish every article in their line of business on the most reasonable terms.

ON HAND,

A handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a variety of ready made Pantalons and Vests.

Also, a fine assortment of Tartan Plaid Cloaks, which will be disposed of very low for cash.

Jan. 5—4f

CHESNUT WARD HOTEL.

Back of No. 3 South Fourth Street.

JOHN CULLEY takes leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has received in his recent establishment—and to inform his friends and the public, that they can be regularly supplied with A-LA-MODE BEEF SOUP, prepared in the very best manner, every day, (Sundays excepted), from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M.—SALADS, &c. &c.

ON FAMILIES supplied.

Dinners and Suppers at the shortest notice.

N. B. J. C. has excellent rooms for the accommodation of Arbitrators, Clubs, Societies, &c.

nov 10—4f

BALM OF COLUMBIA.

An important recent Chemical discovery.

THE ladies and gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

This balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow healthy and thick. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and impositions Oils, &c. have been imposed on the public, and therefore he is determined to be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of hair.

This valuable balm will cause whiskers and beards to grow rapidly. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative. The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.

Prepared and sold, at \$1 a pint, or 50 cents for a half pint bottle, by JOHN OLDIDGE, No. 55 1/2 South Front street, Philadelphia.

RECOMMENDATION.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have, in various cases, used the Balm of Columbia, lately discovered by John Oldridge, of Philadelphia, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventative against the falling off of hair, but also as a restorative. We, therefore, feel assured of its excellence, and consider it valuable and well worthy the attention of the public. In testimony whereof, we have added our respective signatures, and given it our warmest recommendation.

Abraham A. Robinson, 55 South Front street.

Cronwell French, 1 Taylor's alley, S. Front st.

John Fink, Plum street, between 3d and 4th.

John Cook, 35 Penn street.

Jan. 26—4f

BENJAMIN CHARDON.

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutter, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Pen-knives handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles: Old Files re-cut and made as new.

TERMS.

A BRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 First Street, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in this city.

oct 29—5m

LEATHER STORE.

A BRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 First Street, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in this city.

oct 29—5m

IRON CHEST.

ANY person having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by leaving a note, directed to the office of the Saturday Evening Post, stating price, size, &c.

oct 3—4f

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18 cents per gallon—Table Beer at 64 cents per gallon—Yeast, &c. WM. STEVENS,

No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street.

sept 15—4f

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from 33 Green Street, to No. 73, ARCH STREET, where he still continues to post and balance Books and collect debts.

N. B. Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Apprentices Indentures, and all other writings drawn on moderate terms. JAMES STEEL,

Accountant and Collector, 73, Arch Street.

Jan. 19—3w

SPANISH HIDES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his establishment, No. 80 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, (the stand formerly occupied by James Molony), a fresh and extensive supply of SPANISH HIDES, in fine order, and of an excellent quality, weighing from 15 to 31 lbs. which he will sell at fair prices, for cash or acceptances—and all kinds of Leather will be taken at the highest prices, in exchange for Hides.

DAVID COGGINS,

Jan. 19—4f

Oyster Rendezvous and Chop House.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to him, respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he has re-opened his establishment at No. 10 LIBRARY STREET, immediately facing the United States Bank, and that he has annexed to his Hotel an

Oyster Rendezvous.

Gentlemen can be supplied with unusual dispatch at any hour through the day, with the first Oysters dressed to suit their wishes; and in the Chop House, with Beefsteaks, Veal Cutlets, and a variety of poultry; and choice game, and with any other article in the culinary line, which they may be disposed to prefer. The courtesy of the Banks, Coffee-House and public offices, renders his establishment unusually accommodating to persons having business at either, and he solicits a continuance of their former favours.

The Bar is abundantly supplied with liquors and refreshments, and there will be constantly on hand Genuine old Irish Whisky, for Hot Punch.

nov 17—4f

CHARLES NEWMAN.

THE DRAWING

OF THE SECOND CLASS OF THE

Pennsylvania State Lottery,

Will take place on WEDNESDAY, January 23.

The following prizes are to be drawn from this Lottery, and may be sold at this Fortunate Office. During the last year, upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in prizes were sold and paid by the subscriber, who respectfully returns his thanks, and the compliments of the season to all his friends and the public, for their liberal patronage during the last year, and hopes they will be pleased to continue their favours—call, and purchase some of those inviting prizes, now offered by the following scheme.

Pennsylvania State Lottery.

1 Prize of \$15,000 3 Prizes of 1,000

1 do. 5,000 4 do. 500

1 do. 2,000 5 do. 100

Whole Tickets \$7 00 Quarters \$1 75

Halves \$3 50 Eighths \$87 1/2

Sixteenths \$5 44

Likewise, the Union Canal Lottery,

TENTH CLASS.—SCHEME:

1 prize of \$10,000 100 prizes of \$100

1 do. 5,000 100 do. 50

10 do. 1,000 300 do. 20

20 do. 500 600 do. 6

At present they will be sold at the scheme prices:

Whole tickets \$3 00 Quarters \$1 52

Halves \$2 50 Eighths 62 1/2

Prizes payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing—subject to a discount of fifteen per cent.

The first 3500 blanks which shall be drawn from the wheel, entitled to six dollars each, and all the prizes to be placed in the wheel before the drawing commences, except that of 10,000, and one of 5000; the latter of which will be placed in the wheel when 6000 Tickets are drawn, and the first when 12,000 are drawn.

The drawing to commence on the 16th April.—Orders for foreign tickets in the different lotteries, with the money inclosed, post paid, will be procured from the different states, and forwarded as required, and prompt punctuality to all business confided to his care, in the commission of stock, exchange and lottery broker. Prizes paid as soon as drawn.

LIKewise, FOR SALE,

The new scheme, as advertised by the manager, who has fully explained the plan and mode to be adopted, and that so simply exposed, that it supercedes the necessity of the vendors to enter into a further detail.

The following is the scheme of the Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, New Series—First Class.

1 prize of \$2,500

1 do. 1,000

1 do. 430

3 do. 100

4 do. 50

250 do. 7

1500 do. 4

4000 Tickets.

Present price of Tickets \$3 50, will in a few days rise to \$4, shares in proportion.—